

{ TERMS---\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO., 524.

For the Farmer.

Banknote

(Loppa Major.)

No good farmer will allow this coarse and disagreeable weed to flourish on his farm. After a few plants have been allowed to grow to seed, a long time will elapse before they can be exterminated. Barcock is a biennial plant, the seed germinate one season and produce seed the next. After this, the root and all seedlings are to be pulled up. Barcock is seldom seen in cultivated fields. In neglected nooks, where the ground is rich and bare, barcock will displace every thing else.

The best way to eradicate the plant is to cut it with sharp hoes, two or more times below the surface of the ground. If it is autumn, when the water will enter the roots and destroy them. If the ground where they grow can be plowed, the roots may be easily exterminated.

There is much seed in the soil, which will be destroyed by 3 or 4 years of cultivation will destroy by 10 years of cultivation.

At this season of the year, burdock plants may be seen in many nooks, growing up through the broad leaves of a large number of plants growing on a large area of ground, allowing no other plants to grow beneath them. If they be cut off, the soil will be sufficient vital energy in the soil to send up a new system of stems, which will produce a bountiful crop of plants before winter. But cut them off a few inches below the surface of the ground

Forty-six years experience.—A farmer who has had experience as a farmer for forty-six years, gives to the American Agriculturist some notes on his farming practice. Among other things he remarks: "Some men say that corn will degenerate and run out. My father got a kind of yellow twelve rowed corn in the year of the great eclipse, 1806, which I remember

ing of 1820, and have it now. It is
early, sound corn, very easy to husk.
I can raise eighty bushels of shelled corn
the acre, with no extra labor, planting
one and one-half feet apart each way.
I have another kind of eight rowed
corn, which I got in 1828, which
grow and ripen in ninety or one hun-
dred days. Wheat, oats and potatoes
degenerate and wear out (with ordi-
nary cultivation.) We do not harvest
grain and cut our hay early enough
in this country. When I am

ing I was closely watched by my neighbors, who said I plowed too deep, my hay too early, and cut my grain

the farms, and the result has been, I
e tripled the crops on an average.

the barnyard.—Mr. Ames, or Sanderson, had a field of ten or twelve acres of clover which he desired to mow in the least possible time. He cut with a scythe, and in the forenoon mowed part of the field one day, and the second day, and on the third day cutting at about 2 P. M. of the third day, raked it up and put it all in the barn the second day. Everybody said he would have a nice pile of manure, but this hay mow in a few weeks, but Mr. Ames thought he understood himself, and the sequel showed that he did. In putting up the clover hay, he sprinkled six quarts of air-slaked lime to the ton, and it was laid in the mow. The hay came to be fed out to the lambs, it was found to be in the most perfect order, and was devoured with great relish. It was then cut up which hay he believed to be stock. The lambs, one hundred in number, were put in the mow, and eight in number, made a fine crop of hay during the winter, and are now about two years old, as we saw them, a splendid sheep.—Ohio Farmer.

THINNING FRUIT.—We might write a page on page recounting experiments and results of thinning fruit, but it would on the present subject, which all good fruit growers are interested in, be superfluous; that one-half to one-half in number in fruit trees distributed on tree or vine, produced a more equal bulk, better quality, and a more handsome appearance, more satisfactory to the grower, and finally yielded the market a greater pecuniary return. The present and coming months call for attention for attention of fruit growers on this subject. All fruits on young and old trees, and twigs should be taken off, while a supply of foliage will assist in maturing each distinct fruit or cluster. Fruit may also be pretty evenly distributed over tree or vine.—Horticulturist.

HOW TO PRUNE FRUIT TREES.—The Ohio Farmer says that from now until November is a good time to prune fruit trees. We can see better what limbs are to be cut off when the leaves are off. It is far the best time to trim young trees. You can often lay a shoot growing in the wrong direction and set it right in the first year's growth. Planted in the pear trees should be pruned in their present year's growth, in order to develop fruit-buds for the next year. It is a good idea to cut down old sickly trees with an axe and burning hand.

We once asked an experienced fruit grower when was the best time to prune a tree. His reply was, "when you have a knife in your hand." But the laborer of summer and early fall is, perhaps, the best.